FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 215* *6 November 1981*

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U.S. SOVIET NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY CLAIMS REFUTED

LD051842 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 5 Nov 81

["Why the Name Was Not Given" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS -- A highly placed official of the U.S. State Department, who preferred not to be named, alleged in an interview with the Finnish newspaper UUSI SUOMI that the Soviet Union has superiority of three to one and, probably, even four to one in nuclear armaments in Europe.

When reading such allegations, one is surprised how often and with what irresponsible easiness American officials use the "big lie" tactics. It seems that Washington ceased to reckon altogether with facts in the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, and the facts provide absolute proof of the rough parity in the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe. If among the medium-range means are included the main missile and aviation nuclear weapons of the NATO countries, which are capable of reaching targets on the Soviet Union's territory from the territory of the West European countries and the water basins washing Europe, i.e., with a range (radius) of action of 1,000 kilometers and more (but less, of course, than intercontinental range) and the respective Soviet arms of similar range stationed in the European part of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in his replies to the questions of the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine, there is presently a rough balance as regards such weapons between NATO and the USSR. The NATO countries have here 986 of such carriers... the Soviet Union has 975 units of similar weapons.

Unable to deny the data they in Washington chose another way to ignore them and spread slander and fabrications about the "Soviet military superiority." That is what was done by the anonymous State Department official who produced his absurd "data".

All signs indicate that this is being done with the only aim of complicating the forthcoming talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear medium-range means, to lead them to an impasse and then, by placing the blame for their failure on the Soviet Union, to continue the arms race and transformation of Western Europe into a launchpad for new American missiles targeted on the USSR. The aim of the interview is clear. Another thing is also clear: Why the American diplomat concealed his name. It was probably because the lie was too obvious, as too indecorous was the trick used by the highly placed official of the U.S. State Department.

'CONFLICTING' U.S. STATEMENTS 'FORTIFY' SUSPICIONS

LD051928 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Conflicting statements by ranking U.S. officials concerning U.S. policy towards Western Europe fortify suspicions that the Reagan administration seriously contemplates a limited nuclear exchange there. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dimitriyev:

Here are two examples of what U.S. officials are telling West Europeans and their own lawmakers. On Wednesday Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave a live interview to West German television. He solemnly declared: We are very very serious about the talks with the Soviet Union. The United States, he added, wants to secure a substantial lowering of weapons on each side. This statement was addressed to critics on U.S. policy towards Europe who fear that the administration seeks to turn the continent into America's nuclear hostage and a potential nuclear battlefield.

On the same day Mr Weinberger said in Washington that talks with the USSR due to start on 30th November would probably fail and that new weapons should be added to NATO's arsenal.

Also on Wednesday the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States would fire a nuclear shot to warn the Soviet Union in case of an aggression.

So on the one hand U.S. officials are telling West Europeans they want to obtain a reduction in the level of arms and are not preparing for a nuclear war in Europe. On the other hand they are telling their own lawmakers that Soviet-American talks would fail, that NATO should build up its nuclear armaments and that the United States is prepared to fire a warning nuclear shot, that is, to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Such is Washington's response to the Soviet Union's position on disarmament expressed by President Leonid Brezhnev in his recent interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL. In it the Soviet leader has stressed that this nation is strongly against preemptive strikes and would like to see (?no) first, second or third nuclear strikes, ever. Nor does the USSR plan to attack Europe. But if Alexander Haig publicly says that the United States would fire a nuclear shot against the USSR, the Soviet proposals are naturally unacceptable for Washington.

These seemingly conflicting statements by U.S. officials do not mean the administration does not have a clear policy toward Europe. It does have such a policy. It (?is) to install new missiles there, (?gain) an advantage over the USSR and in time of crisis launch a preemptive surgical strike against the Soviet Union. A retaliatory blow will wipe out large areas of Europe while the United States will sit safely on the sidelines. Or so they hope.

It is a (?trick and deception) when American officials say they seek a reduction of armaments in Europe. They say it to silence criticism and protest by European officials and the antiwar movement. Once American missiles are installed protests won't work. It will be too late because the United States will have obtained the weapons to wage a nuclear war in Europe. Remember what Alexander Haig told senators on Wednesday: The United States would fire a warning nuclear shot.

'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR IN EUROPE' VARIANTS STUDIED

LD060934 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has made an attempt to refute the plan for a preventive nuclear strike in Europe which has been disclosed by the state secretary, Alexander Haig. He spoke on the subject on Thursday, the next day after Haig's speech. The White House has intervened stating that there are no substantial differences in what both secretaries said.

It follows from the White House statement that the NATO leaders have indeed studied variants of waging what is termed a limited nuclear war in Europe. Washington's concept has caused strong protests in the West European countries, which the United States intends to hold hostage in a nuclear war.

PRAVDA CONTRASTS SOVIET, U.S. STANDS ON WAR

PM051131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Two Approaches"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question published in the last third of October has aroused the most tremendous interest throughout the world. This is natural. It raises a most burning question for mankind: whether or not there will be nuclear war.

The position of the CPSU and the Soviet state permits no misjudgment. "The thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership, as well as of the Soviet people as a whole," L.I. Brezhnev said, "are aimed at altogether preventing nuclear war and removing the very threat of its outbreak." The Soviet leader recalled that it was publicly stated from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that it is dangerous folly to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on winning a nuclear war.

The world's peace-loving public is unanimous in its assessment of the Soviet approach to the most cardinal problem of the present day. L.I. Brezhnev's reply, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND wrote, is new incontrovertible evidence of the USSR's adherence to the cause of peace. BRATISLAVA PRAVDA stated: The Soviet leader's statement has been evaluated by the peace-loving public of Europe, and not only of Europe, as an expression of the USSR's profound love of peace and its determination to rebuff those circles in the West, notably in the United States, which are gambling on "strong-arm methods" in politics. The appeal which L.I. Brezhnev made to prevent nuclear war and remove the very threat of its outbreak reflected in concentrated form the hopes and aspirations of all mankind. A. Goddard, vice president of the U.S. Peace Council, declared. The Soviet leader's statements are new confirmation of the USSR's readiness to strive for disarmament and the establishment of lasting peace on earth -- this is the opinion of British parliamentarian Alfred Lomas. L.I. Brezhnev's reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question is convincing confirmation of the USSR's constructive stand on problems of war and peace that are very important to mankind, (Om Prakash Palival), general secretary of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization, said. The Soviet leadership authoritatively confirms that all the USSR's thoughts and efforts are aimed at altogether preventing nuclear war, the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out.

The peoples' profound satisfaction is aroused by the fact that the USSR is actually seeking to divert from mankind the threat posed by the very dangerous activities of imperialist atom bomb maniacs.

Proceeding from its immutable principled position, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons for consideration at the current UN General Assembly session. The USSR proposed the adoption of a declaration solemnly proclaiming that states and statesmen that resort to the first use of nuclear weapons would be committing a heinous crime against mankind. There would be neither justification nor forgiveness for those figures who made the decision to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

One wonders: Why does the United States not support this proposal? Let us recall that L.I. Brezhnev said:

"For if there is no first nuclear strike, consequently there will be neither a second nor a third nuclear strike. Thus arguments on the possibility or impossibility of winning a nuclear war will in themselves become pointless -- the question of nuclear war as such will be removed from the agenda.

"This is precisely what all the world's peace-loving people seek, what the Soviet Union and its leadership are consistently making efforts for. So it is up to the United States and its leadership."

However, the words reaching us from Washington have a quite different content. They use subterfuges designed to conceal the fact that the American leadership has nothing to say in connection with the direct and honest way the Soviet side has formulated the question. The White House avoids a clear-cut reply, while the State Department makes it clear that such a statement is quite "unacceptable" to the United States.

American officials and the press they inspire are feverishly trying to persuade world public opinion that the USSR "ascribes" to the American side intentions which it does not have. The reason is obvious: The statement by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state struck home, as the saying goes.

Incontestable facts leave no doubt that aggressive, adventurist U.S. circles have already repeatedly given serious thought to unleashing a nuclear catastrophe.

Plan 329 was drawn up in the secret recesses of the U.S. Joint Intelligence Committee in November 1945. Its first paragraph provided for the selection of approximately 20 of the most important targets in the USSR for strategic nuclear bombing. At that time we did not yet have nuclear weapons.

On 14 December 1945 the Joint Military Planning Committee adopted Plan 432/D, which planned to use all the 196 atom bombs that the United States had for a strike against the USSR's chief industrial centers. The well-known "dropshot" plan was drawn up on President Truman's orders in 1949, providing for nuclear war to be unleashed against the USSR on 1 January 1957. The 1962 plan outlined a strike against the USSR with the task of totally destroying "Soviet strategic carriers of nuclear weapons."

During Carter's term in the White House, this misanthropic policy acquired even clearer outlines in the well-known Presidential Directive 59, whose essence boils down to making the idea of nuclear war more acceptable to public opinion.

Final clarity was introduced by the statement which R. Reagan made in conversation with state and local newspaper editors, in which the President made it unequivocally clear that his administration's strategic concepts proceed from the premise that nuclear war is possible -- but a war in which West Europe would be turned into a radioactive desert, while the United States would remain aloof.

However, it is known that, whatever strength the attacker might possess and whatever means of unleashing nuclear war he chooses, he will not achieve his ends. Retribution will inevitably follow.

World public reaction to the American President's revelations was unambiguous. In the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Japan -- in all countries -- people adhering to different views unanimously pointed out: The U.S. President's statement is "frighteningly cynical" and "increases the risk of war being unleashed." The West German newspaper WESTPHALISCHE RUNDSCHAU wrote that it confirms "the hidden point of the plans to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles: In the event of a conflict, to confine the nuclear war to Europe and safeguard American soil against a nuclear strike." Pointing out that the American President is playing with fire, it advised him to "study history."

The U.S. President tried to accuse the Soviet Union not only of supposedly subscribing to the concept of nuclear war but also of proceeding from the possibility of winning it. However, he failed to deceive the peoples with such a lie. The fact that Washington refused to make a clear and unambiguous statement rejecting the very idea of nuclear attack as criminal shows more clearly than any words how sinister are the plans being nurtured by the Pentagon. The American administration has testified with its own hand to its real intentions.

What we have here, thus, are two diametrically opposite approaches to a problem on which the life and future of mankind depend.

As for the USSR, it can be said once again that the idea of unleashing war, the thought of nuclear attack is absolutely alien to our people. It totally contradicts the very essence of the socialist state and the humanist ideology of Soviet society. The USSR testifies both by word and by deed that it is against nuclear war and does everything in its power to remove the threat of its outbreak.

The United States, on the contrary, in the form of the present administration not only adheres to the position of the "possibility" and "admissibility" of nuclear war and of a first nuclear strike but is also making practical preparations for this. The threat of nuclear war being unleashed stems from the U.S. ruling circles. It is not the policy of the USSR but that of the United States that represents a danger to the cause of peace.

These are indisputable facts. Whatever verbal balancing act Washington resorts to, there is no getting away from these facts. Nor will it succeed in putting a stop to the matter [tochku postavit] with its diffuse statements. The question of whether or not there will be a nuclear catastrophe is too important for the peoples.

PENTAGON STRATEGISTS REVAMPING 'BLITZKRIEG'

LD051444 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov,TASS -- The idea of the "blitzkrieg" is again winning champions among the more reactionary military-industrial circles in the West today. Many years after the crushing defeat of German fascism in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people, Lt Gen Pavel Zhilin writes in an article published in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The author stresses that "the principle of a lightning war serves primarily the policy of aggression and includes the surprise use of large formations of the armed forces and their shock effect."

"The idea of a lightning war against the USSR was wholeheartedly shared by the military leadership of Nazi Germany, including Generals Keitel, 'Yodl and Halder, and it was they who translated it into practical strategic plans and calculations, viewing the 'blitzkrieg' as the pinnacle of German strategy.

"The blitzkrieg was unleashed on June 22, 1941. The early successes of the German fascist troops confirmed the belief of Hitler and his entourage that the Russian campaign would be brought to a swift conclusion. They even began dreaming about the prompt extension of military operations into India and the Middle East countries.

"But their hopes were shattered by reality."

"The Soviet Union did as early as 1941 what no Western country, no other social and state system could do. The aggressor was stopped, its plans were frustrated, and its armed forces suffered huge losses in manpower and materiel.

"The bourgeois falsifiers are trying to distort or pass over in silence the true reasons for the failure of the 'lightning war,' toreplace them with various far-fetched concoctions, and to whitewash the 'blitzkreig' concept which, in the view of the present-day reactionary military theorists, can be modernized with due account of the new types of weaponry and used against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"Particular interest in them is shown by the Pentagon strategists."

"Hitler's politicians and strategists" Pavel Zhilin recalls, "based their plans on the presumed instability of the Soviet system and believed that after the first successes of the German fascist army the alliance of working class and the peasantry would fall apart, that the Soviet rear areas and the country's economy would be unable to provide the army with everything necessary, that the Soviet Union would find itself in isolation on the international scene and that the Soviet Army would be unable to withstand the fierce onslaught of German tanks and aircraft."

"But reality turned out to be different. What then predetermined the failure of the 'blitzkrieg?' It was the unshakable strength of the Soviet system, the leading role of the Communist Party, which directed the struggle of the entire people against the enemy and mobilized all the material and spiritual resources of the country for the defence of the homeland, the high standards of Soviet military art and the bravery and heroism of Soviet armymen. The principal mistake of Hitler's strategists was that they hoped to fight only the army but instead came against the resistance of the entire Soviet people.

"The strategists from the Pentagon, those who are evolving the concepts of 'deterrence,' 'advanced frontiers' and 'preemptive strikes' and who are trying to revamp the old doctrine of the 'blitzkrieg' or produce a new concept of the 'super blitzkrieg' should remember well how the fascist venture ended.

"Under present-day conditions the 'blitzkrieg' concept, whatever terms are used to mask it, has not changed from the point of view of its political meaning. It was and remains the concept of a way of aggression. But it is bound to become nuclear suicide for its proponents and inciters because retaliation will be imminent.

"Conducting a policy of peaceful coexistence, we are prepared to repel any aggressor at any moment," the author points out. "For us the safeguarding of peace means the safeguarding of socialism, the safeguarding of a bright future for the whole of mankind."

## COMMUNIST PARTIES DENOUNCE U.S. THREATS TO CUBA

LD041610 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS -- Representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia who took part in a conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries point out with indignation that the Republic of Cuba has once again been subjected to threats on the part of the United States. Used as a pretext were insinuations, fabricated in Washington, about Cuba's alleged "interference" in the affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Cuban Government in an official statement exposed the fabrication of the American special services and proposed that the U.S. administration produce "proof" which it allegedly possesses. As expected, it was impossible to prove what cannot be proved. Nevertheless, Washington warned about some "punitive actions" against Cuba.

Such actions by the U.S. administration represent an obvious attempt to deliberately heighten tension in that part of the world, to exert pressure on independent states and prepare ground for new aggressive actions against the Republic of Cuba. The U.S. Government should realise grave consequences of such a course. The Republic of Cuba is a member of the community of socialist states. It enjoys high international prestige gained by its consistent policy in defence of peace, the rights of all peoples to free and dignified existence, for stopping the imperialist plunder of natural wealth of developing nations. Cuba has won great respect within the Non-aligned Movement of which it is an active member. All progressive and peace-loving forces, mindful of the seriousness of the new provocations of U.S. imperialism, should raise their voice in defence of Cuba, its independence and sovereignty. The peace-endangering threats against Cuba must be immediately stopped.

## WARSAW PACT COMMANDER REVIEWS AIRMEN'S TRAINING

PM051521 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 October published on page 1 a 1,200-word report by its correspondent Lt Col G. Ivanov, entitled "Guardsmen Maintain Height." The report describes a tactical expercise by the guardsmen-airmen of a squadron commanded by Guards Maj N. Mantulenko in the group of Soviet forces in Germany. It includes the following paragraph:

"Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, observed the guardsmen-airmen's actions. He evaluated the pilots' air training highly. He expressed gratitude to Guards Maj N. Mantulenko, Guards Maj M. Filippov and Guards Capt I. Samotolkov, who distinguished themselves most in fulfilling combat practice tasks, and presented them with valuable gifts."

TASS REVIEWS SOVIET PRESS FOR 6 NOVEMBER

LD060614 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Press Review]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet press is highlighting the approaching holiday -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The newspapers devote their leading articles, feature stories, and old Bolsheviks' reminiscences to this memorial date. "Each October-Revolution anniversary is a landmark on the way towards our lofty goal, towards communism," says PRAVDA's leading article. "Soviet people bring to the holiday what they hold dearest of all -- the joy of labour accomplishments and the steady resolve to strive for the triumph of communist ideals."

The agricultural workers of Chernigov region (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) meet the October Revolution anniversary with a big labour accomplishment -- they have grown a good yield of potatoes. Leonid Brezhnev congratulated them on this success. The congratulations are published in newspapers.

It is reported that Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of the October Revolution to Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Brezhnev also presented state awards to the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

PRAVDA reports an exchange of congratulatory telegrams between the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in connection with the publication of complete works by V.I. Lenin in the Vietnamese language -- the result of the joint work of large creative collectives of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Newspapers report the publication of "reminiscences" by Leonid Brezhnev in the November issue of the magazine NOVY MIR.

The press carries the decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on awarding the state prizes of the USSR of 1981 in the field of science and technology as well as in the field of literature, art and architecture.

Tomas Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA's New York correspondent, writes that "Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the questions of the editorial board of the magazine DER SPIEGEL are being taken by the peace-loving public in the American continent as a new contribution to the cause of peace."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) draws attention to the fact that "U.S. politics is based not on the realities of our times but on inventions and myths. It is still imagined there," the newspaper points out, "that communism can be destroyed by means of force."

Pavel Demchenko, analyzing the U.S. Middle East policy, writes in PRAVDA: "The course pursued by Washington in the Middle East and the setting of some people against others only strain the situation and hamper a genuine just settlement of the problems of this explosive area of the world."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA tells about the moral degradation of NATO servicemen stationed in West European countries.

Vladimir Shelkov emphasises in PRAVDA that "London's intention to deply new medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Ulster will further only a tightening of the tangle of the problems of Northern Ireland."

CORRECTION TO BREZHNEV DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

The following correction should be made to the interview with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, published in the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1:

Page G 10, paragraph four, line two should read: Military preparations in the European zone of NATO start not from the continental edge of Europe.

U.S. 'NERVOUS' ABOUT SOVIET-WESTERN TRADE

LD010022 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- In conditions of detente the volume of trade between the USSR and capitalist countries rose in the seventies by 570 percent, surpassing the sum of 30 billion roubles in 1980. The possibilities existing in this sphere are even wider, IZVESTIYA writes today.

Suffice it to indicate such a sphere as energetics [as received] in which geographic and other factors compel countries concerned to widen mutually advantageous cooperation which is of considerable significance for the consolidation of the mainstays of peace on the European continent.

People in Washington are nervous about the prospects for such cooperation and do not stop at exerting unceremonious pressure on governments in Western Europe so as to dissuade them from concluding new contracts with socialist states, the newspaper writes. It is sought to intimidate Europe with "sinister consequences" of getting, for instance, Siberian gas from the USSR though, as it is known, such deliveries on a reciprocal basis are being made for a number of years and have not done any harm to anyone in the West. Quite the contrary.

The United States would like to offer to the FRG as a compensation much larger consignments of coal, but when Bonn expressed the desire to increase the martketing of West German goods in the United States, silence was the answer. The FRG had to reject this proposal. People in Washington do not want to meet the wishes of West European countries for building mutual trade on a basis of equality.

The attempts of the present Washington administration to use foreign trade for the purposes of reviving the cold war did not and cannot achieve the expected results. The potential of the economy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is such that the United States' tactic of "trade embargoes" cannot shake it. The state of affairs in the capitalist markets comples Western countries not to decrease but to widen their exports.

Equal international trade can and must be a means of consolidating good relations among peoples, of consolidating the mainstays of peace.

TASS: U.S. TO REVIVE 'HUMAN RIGHTS' POLICY

LD051958 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomaryev writes:

The U.S. State Department intends to revive the bankrupt policy of former President Carter concerning the so-called defense of human rights. A group of members of staff of the United States' foreign policy department prepared a special memorandum. It has already been approved by U.S. Secretary of State Haig. The memorandum is about the plans to form a special bureau on human rights with the U.S. assistant secretary of state at the head.

Remembering the sorry experience of their predecessors, when Carter's ship of pseudo-defendants of human rights hit their own mines, the authors of the memorandum suggest that the term of "human rights" should no longer be used and the "rights of an individual", "political rights" and "civilian liberties", be mentioned instead. At the same time, Washington's "new" policy envisages even greater readiness to patronise the dictatorial regimes and encourages a new bout of anti-Soviet demagogy.

The question arises as to how the United States intends to build its relations with the openly dictatorial regimes, such as the regimes in Salvador, South Korea, or the apartheid government in the Republic of South Africa. In these and some other countries "friendly" to Washington, the masses of the people are deprived of the political, economic and social rights. In the opinion of the memorandum's authors, the relations with "friends" must be preserved and the United States should take no measures against the dictators.

The "new" policy of the present administration in the sphere of human rights is clearly seen in the example of its ties with the Salvadoran junta. Immediately upon coming into power and having not yet advanced any "code of conduct" in the sphere of human rights, the U.S. leaders proclaimed their complete support for Salvador's military junta against which the entire people is waging the struggle.

More than 20 thousand Salvadorans were already killed by the junta. All progressive forces of the world sympathise with the just struggle of the Salvadoran people. Meanwhile the U.S. administration, far from withdrawing support from the antipopular regime, is stepping up military and economic assistance to it.

In an interview to NEWSWEEK, U.S. Secretary of State Haig admitted that ever more radical measures are now being envisaged in the United States in connection with Salvador since the junta is unable to suppress the popular uprising by itself. The New York TIMES writes today that the self-same Haig suggests to the Pentagon a more radical interference in Salvador. So this is what is the "new" aspect of the policy "in defence of human rights" -- the protection of bloody dictatorships with the use of Marine landings or the use of the same Marines against the governments that are not to Washington's liking. This policy has nothing to do with human rights and is called imperialist aggression.

TASS: ICA 'NOTHING MORE' THAN CIA BRANCH

LD052120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 5 Nov 81

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS) -- Here is another "innovation" in the activity of that notorious International Communications Agency, the ICA, the main American agency for advertizing the United States abroad, which is intended to serve the global foreign policy strategy of Washington. As the New York TIMES reported the President has instructed the ICA to launch a new operation which has been given the splendid name "project truth" and the task of which is "to counteract Soviet propaganda." In the context of the project the ICA will issue and distribute in tens of countries throughout world a special confidential monthly bulletin with "warnings" about Moscow's "machinations".

Although the operation is only beginning, its tendency and nature are eloquently testified by the very list of material with which Washington intends to supply the new edition. Frankly, the originality of this material is not apparent. It has provocative inventions about how the Soviet Union is, as it were, "inspiring" the peace movement in Western Europe. And it is making clumsy attempts to convince people that the United States which, as is well known, is arming and encouraging the Israeli aggressors, is almost a "friend of the Arab world." And there is even an essay on the theme of how Washington "has absolutely no part in international terrorism." As if the same New York TIMES, (?which is so assiduously) advertising the ICA activity, had not stated back in 1977 that "over the past 35 years the American Government has made regular use of terrorism as an instrument of foreign policy." As if the American press itself had not reported that from 1961 to 1976 alone the CIA "carried out about 900 major secret operations against undesirable state and public figures and entire governments" (U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT). Indeed, not for nothing the old saying goes that the truth hurts....

Where do the editors of the new bulletin find their "discoveries?"

The answer to this question may be found on the pages of the same New York TIMES, which announces that "project truth" will be implemented by the ICA in close "cooperation" which... the State Department, the Pentagon, and particular the CIA. It emerges that these are the "sources of truth" in today's America. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the ICA bulletin is clearly determined to rehash the same old sickening falsehoods; for although this publication is new, the authors who are trying their hand at it, and at inventing anti-Soviet "sensations," are the same old ones, so familiar to all.

One other detail is in character; the ICA publication, designed to "warn" foreign readers about the "intrigues of Moscow," is aimed exclusively at the export market. In the United States itself, it is reported, it will not be circulated. This is curious, it is not? In essence, the organizers of the new propaganda operation themselves admit that the "truths" to which they are treating their readers are of a kind that even the ordinary American who, one would think, cannot be surprised by any anti-Soviet falsehoods, will not be able to swallow.

Recently, in Washington, a plan was developed according to which ICA will have its old title restored -- USIS -- as the English abbreviations of the two American departments ICA and CIA are similar. "In many instances we get confused with the CIA."

M. Dexheimer, who is responsible for liaison between ICA and the U.S. Congress, said in this connection: But really, what is there to confuse? After all ICA in all its actions again and again confirms that it is noting more than a branch of the CIA.

PRAVDA VIEWS PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT

LD050946 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS -- Sales of up-to-date weaponry to the Beijing hegemonists featured prominently in the talks of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua with American leaders during his recent visit to the United States.

The proceedings and results of these talks forcefully show again that the Beijing leadership continue to follow their anti-Soviet foreign policy, Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA today. Beijing's conspiracy with imperialism and reaction on an anti-Soviet platform is becoming openly militaristic. Foreign observers point out that "the commonality of strategic interests" at the talks in Washington was worked out primarily on the basis of the mutual desire of the sides to whip up the arms race and to turn the clock back to the cold war period.

These facts make it obvious that the visit of the Beijing envoy goes far beyond the bounds of a routine protocol occasion, the commentary says. What we have here is a move that is very dangerous to the destinies of peace because it leads to the open establishment behind the backs of the Chinese and American peoples of a strategic alliance between American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. The Washington administration is trying hard to turn China into the main crack force in implementing its far-reaching plans, intervening in the internal affairs of sovereign Southeast Asian countries, subverting the world national-liberation and communist movements and changing in its favour the existing military-strategic balance between the world of socialism and that of capitalism.

NEW BOOK ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS REVIEWED

PM040939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta review: "Sinister Role"]

[Text] The International Relations Publishing House has published a new book by the well-known Soviet sinologist D. Borisov entitled "From the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations in the Fifties" [Iz Istroii Sovetsko-Kitayskikh Otnosheniy v 50-x Godakh"] which, on the basis of extensive factual material, convincingly reveals the sinister role of Mao Zedong and his henchmen both in the history of the PRC and the CCP and in the sphere of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

In recent years the Beijing hegemonists have considerably aggravated Soviet-Chinese relations and are acting in unison with imperialism in the international arena on topical questions such as the struggle for the consolidation of peace throughout the world and for detente and disarmament, and have become the allies of reaction in subversive activity in the world communist, workers' and national liberation movement. Mao Zedong stood at the sources of this dangerous course and now his successors are continuing to follow in his footsteps. Under conditions of the aggravated struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems, this position of China's is a factor that exerts increasingly negative influence on the world situation.

But there is a logic of life and there are general laws of social development and the fundamental interests of the Chinese people which state that sooner or later China will take its place in the fraternal formation of the great socialist community and will again march along the tested road of friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

## CHAIRMAN OF JAPANESE CHIEFS OF STAFF VISITING U.S.

LD050952 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 5 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Logache]

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Nov, TASS -- The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs of the Japanese Armed Forces, Tsugio Yata, left on a ten-day visit to the United States and Canada. He will hold talks with the American Generals from the Committee of Chiefs of Staffs of the United States Army and the command of the American Forces in the Pacific Ocean and will familiarize himself with the organization of the Armed Forces of Canada, the newspaper ASHAI reported today. Masaru Maeda, the chief of staff of the Naval "Self-Defense Forces of Japan," already crossed the ocean in the middle of last month for talks with the American command on the participation of Japanese warships in the multinational exercises to be held in the Pacific next year.

It is significant that the visits by high-ranking Japanese Military are being made against the background of dangerous statements by senior officials from the Washington administration who seek to condition world opinion to the idea of a possibility of "limited" nuclear war and also activisation of United States demands for the further development of Japanese-American military cooperation and bigger Japanese efforts in stepping up militaristic preparations.

Washington's militaristic preparations are being warmly approved by the Japanese military, who seek to play an ever more active part among the United States' allies under military blocs. The generals from the "Self-Defense Forces" are pressing for the emergence of the Japanese Armed Forces in the international arena.

The first steps in this direction have already been taken. In 1980 the Japanese naval forces took part in the "Rimpac" exercises jointly with ships and naval aircraft of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and late in August this year tested cooperation with the Australian Navy off the shores of the Australian Continent. At present, the National Defense Agency is working out plans for the participation of Japanese warships in the "protection" of maritime lines of communications located 1,000 miles from the shores of Japan. To implement these plans the National Defense Agency, backed by the "hawks" inside the ruling circles and the military-industrial complex, is urging the government to further increase the military budget and purchases of military hardware.

## MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

PM051655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic [MPR] headed by B. Altangerel, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the People's Great Hural, arrived in Moscow on 28 October for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Mongolian parliamentarians paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In a warm and cordial conversation it was stressed that the interparliamentary contacts which are developing more with each passing year are making a big contribution to strenthening relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia.

The MPR parliamentarians conveyed to the USSR Supreme Soviet wishes for successes in its work from Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidum of the People's Great Hural.

The delegation visited V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

## IMPERIALIST FORCES HAMPERING AFGHAN PROGRESS

LD051915 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Harvesting is almost over in Afghanistan. Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Fazl Rahim Mohmand said that this year's harvest will no doubt be bigger than the one last year. Twenty-five percent more cotton and sugar beet are expected to be taken in. As for that, about 3 million tons have been harvested, and that is more than in 1980.

These results are not only of economic but of political importance. They fully expose the lies spread by Washington and Beijing that there are chaos and disruption in Afghanistan and that the land taken away from the feudals is allegedly not put to use by its new owners, the former farmhands. The agricultural minister also stated that the Government of Afghanistan will continue to do all it can to help the farmers materially and technically. Good headway has also been made by the industry. In the years after the April revolution of 1978 new industrial enterprises were built and the production of minerals increased. There has been a 10 percent rise in the output of electricity and natural gas. Incidentally, natural gas has become an important item of export. A group of Western experts who recently visited Kabul have shown much interest in it.

The country's economic achievements could have been even bigger if things weren't hampered by outside hostile forces headed by the United States and China. These forces are conducting an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to kill people and engage in subversion. One such band operated for several months in the Province of Samangan. The bandits slandered the farmers, attacked some of the villages, destroyed communication and electric transmission lines. The press in Kabul reported recently that the band has been routed by the Afghan Army with the help of the local population. Another band was eliminated in the Lowgar Province. Weapons of American and Chinese make were found in the possession of the bandits.

The people in Afghanistan are rebuffing the enemies of the revolution and agents of outside aggressive forces. This shows how stable is the political and social system set up by the national democratic revolution of 1978. Another indication of that is the good progress made by the country's economy.

### Fabrications of Western Media

PM051317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Slander Exposed"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov -- The BAKHTAR agency has exposed the lying, hostile propaganda of the imperialist mass media. It was resolutely rejected the fabrications of Western news agencies, which cite certain "diplomatic sources" to the effect that the centers of such provinces as Herat and Qandahar have allegedly been seized by counterrevolutionary gangs. All this is an outright lie, and this is not the first time it has been put out by the West with a view to misleading world public opinion. This time the Western and Beijing news media, in publishing the latest "canard" about the seizure of the cities, have caught themselves out by publishing alongside the misinformation reports to the effect that state and party figures in Herat and Qandahar are moving freely around the cities of the provinces, BAKHTAR points out. Obviously they themselves do not really believe the "diplomatic sources" which have on a number of previous occasions vented their spleen by putting out falsehoods.

## Pakistan Using Afghans

LD051248 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 5 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Nov, TASS -- The Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble, who entrenched themselves on Pakistan's territory, are used not only for subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but also for making short shrift of political opponents of the Ziaul Haq regime. Recently Islamabad's military authorities brutally suppressed antigovernment actions, which swept the north western border province. Regular troops and personnel armoured carriers were sent against the population of the province. As a result, more than a thousand students, peasant leaders, political and public figures were put behind the bars. An active part in the punitive operations was taken by Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs. The zeal they showed in making short work of the demonstrators has won them personal praise from President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, The Indian CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE (CNS) points out. The Pakistani president specially noted in one of his speeches the "services" performed by the Afghan mercenaries in suppressing rioting in Pushtunistan.

The agency points out that the Ziaul Haq administration further intends to use actively that rabble as punitive troops against Pushtu tribes, which demand that they be granted greater autonomy, and all who demand a return to the civil form of government in Pakistan.

The counter-revolutionaries, who betrayed their homeland, are ready to commit any crimes in order to earn money. Chief of one of the counter-revolutionary gangs, a certain Galbuddin, put out with the knowledge of the Pakistani authorities a special chamber of tortures in one of his camps near Varsak dam on the Kuma River. Political opponents of the ruling Islamasad regime and Afghans who want to return home are subjected to inhumane torture in that jail, the CNS agency said.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD051512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0558 GMT 5 Nov 81

["With All Their Heart" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 November (TASS) — The problems of the people against whom the imperialist hirelings have launched an undeclared war have become the concern of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes about this in a dispatch from Kabul. Talking about the everyday life of one of the detachments, the paper stresses that the Soviet soldiers' nobility of soul is even shown in the fact that in their military labor they do not complicate the pasturing of cattle or obstruct approaches to streams and wells. They have not for one minute forgotten the interests of those for whose sake the April revolution was accomplished -- the Afghan working people. They have consciously taken on additional difficulties -- every day problems.

In one of the units, the paper's correspondent was shown a curious piece of paper: a sort of price-list of awards for evil deeds against the people which the Afghan troops found in the baggage of a routed gang sent in from Pakistan. An especially large sum of money, it showed, goes to dushmans for destroying audio transmitting stations.

The thing is that such stations are part of the equipment of agitation-propaganda detachments of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionaries see special danger in technology helping to bring the truth to inhabitants of remote settlements, to the hills where it is increasingly difficult for the bandits to cover their tracks.

The enemies of Afghanistan and ideological subversives of the West, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses, would very much like to hide the truth about the aims of the April revolution, to blacken the lofty and noble mission of the Soviet soldier on Afghan soil.

A constant stream of lies and falsifications is being poured upon the Afghans by the Voice of America, the BBC and the voice of Beijing. Making use of the almost total illiteracy of the population, the reactionaries are spreading provocative rumors and gossip -- the so-called (Shab Name), evening news. But the vain attempts of the Western ideological subversives and their minions, consigned by the April revolution to the scrap-heap of history, are futile. They will not succeed in slandering Soviet-Afghan friendship because aid to Afghanistan comes from the pure heart of every Soviet person!

Tactical Exercise

PM051157 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 October 1981 publishes on page 1 a 120-word unattributed report under the heading "In the Mountains of Afghanistan" which is accompanied by two photographs depicting an unspecified motorized battalion "on the march" and the battalion's chief of staff, Snr Lt Sultan Kurmanov, and acting company commander Lt Valeriy Vorontsov during "an episode in a tactical exercise." The text of the report notes in particular that "under the complex high mountain conditions the servicemen of the excellently rated subunit are persistently perfecting their combat skill, learning to make effective use of equipment, and tempering their will."

AFGHAN PARTY CHIEF, TU LEADER INTERVIEWED

Babrak Karmal

PM051143 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Oct 81 p 2

[K. Selikhov interview with Babrak Karmal: "We Will Defend the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of Soviet writers was in Afghanistan recently at the invitation of the Union of Writers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The delegation was received on 15 September by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

At the request of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, delegation head K. Selikhov asked Babrak Karmal a number of questions.

[Question] All Soviet people are following with great interest the development of the proces of building a new life in the DRA, especially at the new stage of the April revol ion. Please tell the readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA what your country's working peopl have derived from people's power.

[Answ r] The April revolution was the start of a new period in Afghanistan's development which consisted in the liberation of the working man from the yoke of exploitation, injustice, inequality and poverty, and movement along the path of creating a new society.

Our revolution was a national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. Its biggest achievement is the establishment of the working people's political power for the first time in Afghanistan's long history. This marks the end of despotism and tyranny and the liquidation of the authority of a bunch of exploiters. This means that our revolution is being carried out in the interests of the majority of the people.

Despite all the difficulties and adversity and the ups and downs as a result of resistance from internal reaction, despite the West's undeclared imperialist war and despite the damage to the revolution caused by the departure from the true path during the rule of Amin and his gang of traitors, our revolution has provided the country's working people with obvious material and moral benefits. The benefits include the total elimination of injustice, unequality, discrimination and all other iniquities which were being imposed on the working people by the dominant forces in society; equality between women and men, which has become law; the gradual process of democratization of economic and social life; increasingly active participation by workers, peasants and the intelligentsia in social life; increasingly heavy blows against remnants of feudal and prefeudal relations in the sphere of social life and national relations.

Of considerable significance were the measures to combat illiteracy, the spread of enlightenment, the transformation of the educational system and the development of national culture among ethnic groups and nationalities.

As a result of the revolution, nearly 300,000 peasants with little or no land were given land free of charge and prerequisites were created for new socioeconomic relations in agriculture in the interests of the working peasantry, including middle peasants and those with little land. One feature of the postrevolutionary Afghan countryside is the spread of the cooperative movement.

An important gain of our revolution is the development of the workers movement in Afghanistan which is expressed in the growing cohesion of workers employed in industry and nonindustrial spheres of the country. Trade unions have appeared in the country for the first time, there has been a considerable increase in the wages of workers and hired labor, social security has been instituted and workers have begun to play a leading role in the activity of production enterprises.

Without going into detail, I must mention in particular a very important gain of the revolution following the second stage of its development -- the restoration of the PDPA's leading and organizing role in society. The party is taking active steps to ensure and strengthen the growing unity of society's national and progressive forces. In less than 20 months, a surprisingly short time, our party was able to organize and deepen the process of uniting the national democratic forces of society beneath the banner of the revolution.

We have done a great deal to ensure democracy, social justice and progress. We now have the fundamental principles (or provisional fundamental law) which are a sure guarantee of our people's rights and democratic freedoms which put an end to a past without rights.

We are aware of the difficulties facing us. They are considerable. But the revolution goes on. As the saying goes: "If you have eyes you will see" -- see that the process of revolutionary transformations is day by day providing tangible benefits for the people.

[Question] We know that the PDPA devotes great attention to the development of the creative activity of the people's intelligentsia. Please tell us about the contribution of writers and artists to cultural building in the DRA.

[Answer] Our party and the revolutionary government are endeavoring to create favorable conditions for creative work by all strata of the intelligentsia, including people involved in literature. We rate highly the part the intelligentsia plays in creating Afghanistan's new revolutionary culture. The socioeconomic status of the intelligentsia in our country, as in other developing countries, requires special attention and we are aware of that.

As a result of the principled policy of the PDPA and DRA Government most of the country's literary and cultural figures are on the side of the revolution. Their works are geared to defending the revolution. Most of our literary and artistic figures are conscientiously fulfilling their pledges to the people. Already a reality is the alliance of pen and rifle in the defense of the revolution. Since the very start of the revolution our country's art and literature have been in the thick of the struggle. Our writers and cultural figures are striving for greater unity. The intelligentsia's unions, such as the Union of Writers, the Union of Cultural Workers and the Union of Journalists, are playing an important part in this. They have become a powerful link between the party and the national intelligentsia and they bring together hundreds of literary and cultural figures, including many people with big names.

[Question] Soviet-Afghan friendship, which the great Lenin saw born, has stood the test of time. In your opinion, what new qualitative changes have taken place in relations between our countries in recent years?

[Answer] With the victory of the April revolution, and in particular at the new stage of its development, the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and the DRA entered a qualitatively new stage.

The Soviet land's selfless, friendly assistance to Afghan working people has always played an important part in relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. At a most difficult time for our country, particularly in the period when the national independence and territorial integrity of revolutionary Afghanistan were in grave danger as a result of plots by reaction, imperialism and hegemonism, the Soviet Union helped our country and thus displayed an outstanding example of revolutionary solidarity and proletarian internationalism. I have said it before but I will say it again: Time will pass, but our people and future generations in our country will not forget the great Soviet Union's tremendous assistance.

Friendship between our peoples is stronger now since the sons of the Soviet land, shoulder to shoulder with our heroic armed forces and with Afghan revolutionary forces, are helping us to combat imperialist aggression. We cherish this selflessness.

[Question] The Soviet people angrily condemn the undeclared war unleashed by imperialist circles against the DRA. Please tell us about the Afghan people's heroic struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs and their foreign masters.

[Answer] The undeclared war unleashed by imperialism against the Afghan people continues, and not only continues but has acquired even greater dimensions. The forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, are committing more and more crimes on our soil, spilling the blood of our children, young people and women. It is now clear to all people in the world that imperialist reaction, infringing on the interests of the Afghan working people, is directly to blame for the situation which has developed over Afghanistan.

But the ranks of the defenders of the revolution are growing stronger and stronger. In present conditions, for the purpose of coordinating the struggle against counterrevolution, we are seeking to ensure unity of actions on the part of the armed forces, the people's militia and the forces protecting public order. We are managing to rout large and small gangs and to hit the positions of the enemies of the Afghan revolution. But that is not all. Together with our heroic armed forces, the revolutionary people's militia and the forces protecting public order, we have created a new army of revolutionaries -- detachments for the defense of the revolution who in recent months have played a very important part in ridding our motherland of counterrevolution. The main task now is to widen the ranks of the defenders of the revolution in kishlaks and villages. The creation of these detachments, voluntarily joined by workers and working peasants, and their struggle against counterrevolution's provocations are of great importance. In this connection it is necessary to note the effect of the border militia of Afghanistan's valiant tribes which are blocking paths of enemy infiltration from across the border and, together with the revolutionary armed forces, are dealing crushing blows against the enemies.

We have taken other steps to defend the republic. They include the drafting into the armed forces of citizens under 35 years of age who have served in the army and are now reservists. I believe this step will have a positive effect on the course of the struggle against counterrevolution.

I want to say that our struggle to defend the revolution fills us with confidence. The history of our country will preserve forever the courage and valor of the heroes fighting at the revolutionary front, and we will never forget the sacred blood they have shed for our land.

In conclusion, let me convey most sincere greetings to the heroic Soviet people whose brave sons are steadfastly struggling with us, repulsing imperialist aggression.

May friendship and fraternity between revolutionary Afghanistan and the Soviet Union continue to grow forever.

## Trade Union Chairman

PM051037 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Interview by TASS correspondents L. Biryukov and Yu. Tyssovskiy for TRUD with Abdul Satar Pordali, chairman of the Afghan Central Trade Union Council: "The Afghan Trade Unions' Tasks"]

[Text] Kabul, Oct -- Your TASS correspondents in Kabul met with Abdul Satar Pordali, chairman of the Afghan Central Trade Union Council, and asked him to describe the tasks currently facing Afghan trade unions.

"The Afghan trade unions," A.S. Pordali said, "are now an important component part of the National Fatherland Front, which has become the instrument for rallying all the country's national forces around the party and government. Our trade union ranks at present number over 160,000 people, and the process of setting up provincial trade union councils is continuing. The Kabul provincial council, which unites over 70,000 people, is the country's largest organization of working people."

A.S. Pordali cited the basic tasks facing the Afghan Central Trade Union Council. First, he stressed, there is the problem of combating the hirelings of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction being sent over into our territory from Pakistan. Many schools have been destroyed by these barbarians. They set fire to homes, public buildings and mosques and are trying to disrupt the normal working of industrial enterprises. Recently in Gulbahar, for example, they put the textile factory's power supply line out of operation. The work of the enterprise, where 8,500 textile workers are employed, was temporarily interrupted. Thus we are faced with the task of protecting industrial enterprises against the counterrevolutionary rabble's subversive actions, and 80 percent of this task is being carried out by trade union defense detachments.

Our second task, the Afghan Central Trade Union Council chairman continued, is to comprehensively promote the development of production and labor productivity. Impressive results have been achieved here. Our efforts aimed at improving working conditions and increasing responsibility for safety procedures help this.

There is a large percentage of illiterates among the workers, and we view the elimination of this legacy of the past as our third priority task.

We rate highly the fact that raising the level of well-being of the population's working strata continues to be at the center of party and government attention, A.S. Pordali stressed. Judge for yourselves. Despite the fact that the mercenary gangs' terrorist sorties have caused the country damage valued at over 1 billion Afghanis, the republic's leadership has managed to find the resources to increase the workers' minimum wage by 40-50 percent, and across the country wages have risen on average by 26.6 percent. Working peoples' housing conditions are being improved, and they are being provided with vacations at health resorts within the country at trade union expense. Some 800 children of workers have had the opportunity of vacationing in the USSR.

An important event occurred in our country recently, A.S. Pordali said. For the first time in Afghanistan's history a competition was held among 15 major enterprises in various industrial sectors to raise production levels. This is the beginning of the great path of enlisting the broad working masses in the movement for the country's economic upsurge. We attach very great significance to it.

In conclusion the Afghan Central Trade Union Council chairman noted the continuing strengthening of friendly ties between Afghan and Soviet trade unions, and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for technical assistance in the construction of many major modern enterprises in the DRA.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES STRONGER SOCIALIST UNITY

PM051631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Articles by Col V. Shkarovskiy: "As a Cohesive Front"]

[Text] The foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress has become a very important factor in present-day international life, one exerting a marked influence on the development of world events in the stormy eighties. However, it cannot be implemented without a consistent struggle by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces against aggressive imperialist policy and without strengthening the unity and cohesion of all forces of peace and progress, above all the socialist community countries. "Now that," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, the forces of imperialism have launched a counterattack on detente, on peace and on the rights of the peoples, the socialist countries' unity of action in defense of these supreme values is more important than ever before. And I am sure our countries will perform this historic task fittingly!"

In present conditions the need to strengthen the fraternal socialist countries' unity even more is dictated by a number of factors. The unity and cohesion of the socialist states is a condition of successful struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy. It is necessary for the fuller utilization of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the opportunities offered by the scientific and technical revolution.

Strengthening the cohesion and coordination of the socialist countries' actions in the international arena are the most rapid way to eliminate the danger of war and create a calmer and more peaceful future. Of decisive significance in this sphere are expanding all-round cooperation among the fraternal communist and workers' parties and broad interparty ties embodying internationalism in practice. Accords promoting the successful development of the socialist states and strengthening the unity and cohesion of our entire community were reached at the July-August Crimean meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states.

The strengthening of the socialist community countries' cohesion and the growth of their influence in the world make the imperialists furious. They are stepping up political and economic pressure on our community. Poland is a clear example of this.

The Polish people's external and internal enemies would like to cause a rift between People's Poland, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, on the other. While the enemies of socialism, snugly installed in the Solidarity leadership, hanker after power, the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO are stepping up their crude interference in Poland's affairs and are openly working on plans to export counterrevolution to that country. At the December (1980) session of the aggressive NATO bloc's council there was a special examination of the situation in Poland. The council members devoted a considerable part of their final communique to the situation in Poland. The White House, suddenly fired with "feelings of friendship" for Poland, announced to the world its "anxiety" about Polish events. A special group set up at the U.S. State Department is working with rare zealon a "packages of recommendations" on preserving "controlled tension" in Poland and is spreading various fables about the "pressure" allegedly being exerted on the country by its allies.

The press, radio and television in Western states are continuing to encourage antisocialist feelings among the Polish population and are trying to introduce disorder and vacillation into the ranks of Polish working people. The point has even been reached where the Western propaganda machine is in essence instructing reactionary forces to undermine authority in Poland and is whipping up an antisocialist, anti-Soviet campaign. Every day VOA, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe subject the Polish working people to massive bombardment by radio.

They are particularly keen to publicize the provocative "appeal to the Peoples of Eastern Europe" adopted at the assemblage in Gdansk.

As the Polish weekly RZECZWISTOSC stresses, the purpose of the imperialists provocations is to "make an explosive substance out of Polish unhappiness, misfortune, bitterness and rebellion and use it to blast the socialist community." In his interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the West's aim vis-a-vis Poland is to further destabilize the situation, undermine socialism's positions in that country, complicate its relations with the Soviet Union and reap the corresponding benefits in terms of the NATO bloc's designs.

Also noteworthy is the increased activity of the reactionary U.S. trade union association, AFL-CIO, which has close links with the CIA. As AFL-CIO President Kirkland admitted, the trade union center has already spent as much as $250,000 "helping" Solidarity. The money was spent on printing equipment which the Solidarity leaders are using to conduct an unbridled campaign of lies and slanders against the socialist system and are trying to discredit the PZPR, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The direct ties between Poland's internal enemies and U.S. and NATO reactionary circles are indicated by the fact that a so-called "solidarity information office" has been opened in New York, from which, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, it is only a short step to the opening of "its own embassy," acting as a kind of link between Polish extremists and their foreign patrons.

The events in Poland confirm once again the fact that our class enemies are becoming more and more clever and perfidious in their activity against the socialist countries.

Soviet working people, as is noted in the letters from the workers' collectives of Moscow's Likhachev truck plant and Lenigrad's Kirovskiy Zavod production association, want to believe that working Poland will find the strength, courage and determination to defend the gains of socialism and stop the class enemy. "In this connention," the Likhachev plant workers conclude their letter, addressing Polish working people, "you can always count on the solidarity and support of Soviet people."

It is no secret to anyone today that the leading imperialist powers are carrying out sabotage and subversive activity against the socialist countries on the basis of multifaceted political and military cooperation, above all within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc. Recommendations on the conduct of ideological warfare are now being elaborated by special centers -- such as, for instance, the Hoover Institution in California, the Hudson Institute, and the Institute of Communist Affairs at Columbia University in New York, which was led for a long time by the notorious Z. Brzezinski. With his participation, in particular, the methods of "quiet" counterrevolution and gradual "disruption" of the socialist system were elaborated.

Lies and the falsification of reality, distortions of the experience of socialism, provocative, subversive onslaughts with a view to flagrantly distorting the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the fraternal countries, attempts to compromise their course, which is coordinated within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA -- all this is a reaction on the part of the class enemy to the increasing influence of real socialism, and in particular its foreign policy.

In launching an ideological and political offensive against bourgeois ideology and hostile propaganda, the socialist countries are not, of course, merely hoping that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism will utimately work automatically, of their own accord. They devote constant attention to further improving ideological activity and political education work and improving the quality and increasing the effectiveness of propaganda and counterpropaganda. This is indicated by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which, as is known, met with a broad, positive response among the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties.

"It is necessary with the utmost determination," the resolution stresses, "to expose the imperialist champions of 'cold war,' the exacerbation of international tension and the arms race, which threatens to bring the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe; to reveal the antipopular, antihumanitarian nature of modern capitalism...the true face of the hypocritical defenders of 'rights' and 'freedoms;' to expose the hegemonist, great-power course of the Beijing rulers, their aggressive aspirations and their alignment with the forces of imperiaism, reaction and war; to give a fitting rebuff in good time to the acts of ideological sabotage perpetrated by imperialism and its henchmen."

It is our duty to counter the enemy's subversive political and ideological activity and his slanders against socialism with steadfast cohesion, mighty ideological unity in our ranks, profound convictions and political vigilance and readiness to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism.

As the fraternal parties note, with regard to coordinated actions in the sphere of ideology, propaganda and counterpropaganda considerable significance is attached to bilateral ties and the regular discussion of the main directions of ideological and political cooperation at conferences of secretaries of the central committees of socialist countries' communist and workers' parties.

International scientific and practical conferences and periodical meetings between representatives of similar ideological institutions, institutions in culture and education and public organizations help to further improve the broad interpretation of the aims and achievements of the fraternal states' foreign policy and the all-round successes of real socialism.

Unity of forces in world socialism is a mighty obstacle in the path of the implementation of imperialism's aggressive plans. Here a major role belongs to the Warsaw Pact organization. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the "military-political, defensive alliance of the socialist countries serves peace reliably. It has all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains."

Following the tried and tested Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the fraternal socialist countries proceed on the basis that while imperialism and its allies exist, while the danger of war persists, the need for the further strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion also persist.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES PZPR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR

LD052316 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Rusakov today received Natorf, director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee, who is in the USSR in accordance with the plan for collaboration between the CPSU and the PZPR.

APN CITED ON DGB SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY

LD051420 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The Russian news agency APN has accused the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] of supporting "counterrevolutionary forces" in Poland's Solidarity trade union.

In a commentary handed to DPA today, APN mentions the supplying of a sound studio by the DGB. Like the printing equipment supplied by the American trade union association, this helps to equip Solidarity's "propaganda apparatus," which is used for "incitement and provocative activity" inside the country.

Behind this assistance APN sees Western politicians who officially proclaim noninterference in Poland's internal affairs, but who in fact direct the "counterrevolutionary forces" through other channels.

FRG COAL INDUSTRY ACCORD BEING ACTIVATED

LD051686 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS -- The long-term programme of the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, which was signed in summer last year, is being actively put into life, a TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR. Both countries have a well-developed coal industry and display interest in broad scientific-technical cooperation.

Soviet specialists note successful cooperation with the large West German joint stock company "Ruhrkohl," which has been under way for 8 years now. The joint cooperation makes it possible to develop faster such topical problems as comprehensive mechanisation of coal extraction, technological provision of coal dressing factories. Much attention is being paid to improvement of conditions of miners' work: anti-dust measures, perfection of the mine rescue system.

Significant successes were attained in the recent time also in cooperation with FRG engineering firms which put out coal equipment. Concluded were a number of licence agreements for the transfer of Soviet developments to the West German companies "Westfalia Leunen", "Hemscheidt". Negotiations are under way on cooperation with the "Thyssen" "Bayer" and other firms.

The decision to increase coal output up to 770-800 million tons by 1985 as compared with 716 million tons in 1980 was taken in the Soviet Union recently. This will be attained primarily through an accelerated development of open cast faces in Eastern parts of the country, technical reconstruction of many mines.

REPORTAGE ON SOLOMENTSEV TOUR OF AUSTRIA

LD060006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2019 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Linz, 5 Nov, (TASS) -- Today, Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, president of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, visited a works of Voest-Alpine, a state industrial association situated here, which is one of the biggest metallurgical enterprises in Austria. He inspected the works complex and chatted to those in charge of the association, with engineers, technicians and workers. The high-ranking visitor was told that the association, which conducts lively trade with the Soviet Union, supplies the Soviet Union with large-bore steel pipes and cold-rolled sheet steel for the construction of gas pipelines.

M. Solomentsev also visited the Linz Korneiburg shipyard, where the solemn launching of the latest ship built to a Soviet order took place. This was the Konstantin Bozhenko, a dry-cargo motor vessel fitted with the most modern navigational equipment. Speaking at the solemn launching ceremony, Mikhail Solomentsev said that the fruitful cooperation between Soviet organizations and Austrian shipbuilders was highly valued in the Soviet Union. He expressed confidence that the mutually beneficial trade and economic links between the two countries will continue to develop. Among the honorary guests at the ceremony was Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party.

Today M. Solomentsev also took part in the opening, in the Linz Nordiko town museum, of a Russian Week part of the USSR Days in Austria. The somemn opening ceremony was attended by a delegation of the Russian Federation led by Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Vyacheslav Kochesasov, head of the Upper Austrian Land government Josef Ratzenboeck, as well as numerous representatives of the public.

In the evening the delegation left for Vienna.

GREEK CP ANALYZES ELECTION RESULTS, SITUATION

LD051956 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Athens, 5 Nov, TASS -- The proceedings of the latest plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece were published here today. They give profound analysis of the results of the parliamentary elections held on October 18 and of the new political situation developed after them, and define guidelines for the struggle by the Communists for genuine changes in the country.

Assessing the domestic political situation, the plenum pointed out the major role of the mass popular movement. The proceedings indicate that the people should take the process of changes into their own hands by their unity and struggle, by mass participation in trade unions, in local government bodies and on other public organizations.

The participants in the plenary meeting pointed out that the main levers of state authority remain in fact in the hands of the right-wing forces. The monopolies and imperialists of the NATO countries possess great possibilities for hindering democratic development. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party stressed in this connection that the front of the struggle of the people and the forces of changes against the policy of right-wing circles, oligarchy and forces following in the wake of Washington's policy should enhance vigilance in the new conditions of the internal political situation in the country.

The Communist Party of Greece believes that consolidation of national independence and pursuance of peaceful foreign policy, immediate removal of nuclear weapons from the country's territory, resolute support for the initiatives on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, dismantling of foreign bases and withdrawal from NATO are the main directions of the people's struggle.

The plenum stressed that Greece must take an active part in the efforts of the peace forces opposing the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the manufacture of the neutron bomb and the arms race.

According to the Communist Party, effective measures must be adopted to review the plunderous agreements with foreign monopolies, nationalise the main industries, fight the consequences of the country's entry into the Common Market and develop trade and economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit with all countries.

OBSERVER PRAISES KEKKONEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD032158 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Commentary by observer Yuriy Vladimirov]

[Text] The Soviet Union knows well the name of Urho Kekkonen, a great friend of our country, who for a quarter of a century has led our friendly neighbor Finland. The Soviet people value highly the president's successful efforts to strengthen friendship and good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, to safeguard a stable situation in northern Europe, and to maintain international peace and security. The historic experience and fruitfulness of Urho Kekkonen's activity is really remarkable on our continent as well as in world politics.

Urho Kekkonen deserves an honored place among the bourgeois politicians who have profoundly understood the objective necessity of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social and economic systems.

As for Finland, this has been shown in the concrete development of friendship with the Soviet Union. Urho Kekkonen has always put first Finland's eastern policy -- that is, it relations with the Soviet Union. Urho Kekkonen made a notable contribution to the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finalnd on 6 April 1948. Through his direct participation, this treaty was extended twice by 20 years, in 1955 and 1970.

Basing his opinion on the over 30-year existance of the treaty, Urho Kekkonen wrote in 1979, in the preface to his latest collected works, that were published in the Soviet Union: "We Finns are convinced that on the basis of the treaty it has been possible to create a system of mutual relations between Finland and the Soviet Union which is not only necessary but possible and the best for both sides concerened. There is no other practicable alternative to this system."

While building its relations with the Soviet Union on the solid foundation of the 1948 treaty, Finland has been able to pursue an active and respected policy characterized by attention to the general interests of peace and international cooperation. Urho Kekkonen became the acknowledged leader of his country's foreign policy for several years and thus earned esteem throughout the world. In a recent tribute to Urho Kekkonen's merits, Swedish Premier Thorbjoern Faelldin noted that, thanks to Kekkonen, people have deep confidence in and high regard for Finland and its politics.

Finland has with gratitude received Leonid Brezhnev's message to Urho Kekkonen. Commenting on it, Finnish politicians and mass media note that the Soviet Union is convinced that Finland will pursue Urho Kekkonen's policy and is prepared in the future to develop Soviet-Finnish relations in the interests of our peoples and to further international peace and security.

## BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND -- Helsinki 5 Nov (TASS) -- An agreement between the Soviet Union and Finland in the sphere of fishing for a period of 10 years was signed here today. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1843 GMT 5 Nov 81 LD]

PRINCE SA'UD ADVOCATES USSR ROLE IN CONFERENCE

LD051942 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Nov 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal announced at the conclusion of his talks with his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, that the best way of safeguarding a permanent peace in the Middle East is, in Riyadh's opinion, the convention of an international conference under the supervision of the UN Security Council.

The Saudi minister said that, of course, the Soviet Union must take part in that conference, considering its great role in international affairs. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for the support which it has been giving to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

U.S. FAILS TO PERSUADE HUSAYN ON CAMP DAVID

LD052138 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov TASS -- The Reagan administration's attempts to incline Jordan to support the Camp David separate deal between Israel and Egypt by intensive pressure and promises of American weapons proved to be futile. Jordan continues to regard the Camp David process as having no future, and insists on a comprehensive, just settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the UN decisions and the exercise of the legitimate rights of Arab peoples and chiefly the Palestinian people. This opinion has been expressed by King Husayn of Jordan, currently on a visit here. He told a group of newsmen that elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Arab countries must become an indispensable condition for a just and long-term settlement in the Middle East. Husayn stressed that there can be no talk about any lasting peace in that region until the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the establishment of an independent state, are satisfied, and until Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab lands, including the Arab part of Jerusalem.

The Jordanian King criticized the United States for its unconditional support for Tel Aviv and large-scale shipments of military equipment to Israel.

He pointed out that, relying on this support, Israel, stubbornly resists the efforts to achieve a just Middle East settlement and expands the "development" of the occupied Arab lands in violation of the U.S. resolutions. "Israel now presents, probably, a greater threat to the Arabs than ever before," he said.

The king of Jordan expressed the hope that the new Egyptian leadership will put an end to Egypt's self-isolation due to As-Sadat's treacherous course and return that country to the family of Arab states.

Husayn denied rumors, circulated by American officials, that Jordan intends to purchase a big batch of American weapons.

U.S. OFFICIALS BACK SUDAN, THREATEN LIBYA

LD051546 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov, TASS -- In the current fiscal year the U.S. military aid to Sudan is to be increased to reach 30 million dollars, while in the fiscal year of 1982 the U.S. administration is planning to increase it to reach 100 million dollars, said Princeton Lyman, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Speaking at a subcommittee for foreign affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives, this high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department bluntly said that the Reagan administration considers Sudan to be one of its allies in the region of the Middle East and North Africa. Lyman praised the Numayri government for its unconditional support for the U.S. policy in Africa and the Middle East, above all for the separate Camp David deal. Lyman did not conceal at all against whom Washington would like to turn the military machinery of the Numayri regime. He was speaking at length about some "threat" allegedly stemming to Sudan from the neighbouring Libya.

The Reagan administration's most recent actions in the Middle East are evidence of the plans of large-scale armed adventures against Libya in an attempt to "punish" that country's government for its independent policy, which infuriates people in Washington's corridors of power. Right after As-Sadat's death the United States concentrated off Libya's shores a giant naval force. In a few days provocative "Bright Star" exercises with the participation of units of the intervensionist Rapid Deployment Force are to be started in proximity to Libya's land borders. All of these steps are accompanied with an intensive campaign of open threats and blackmail against the Libyan Government. An example of this campaign is, for instance, the statement made after Lyman by Edward Markey, a congressman from Massachusetts state, who called for an economic blockade of Libya.

Rebellion in Sudanese Forces

LD052148 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Turmoil is intensifying in the Sudanese Armed Forces. News reports from Khartoum indicate that cases of desertion and rebellion among the military have increased, the latest of which was what happened in the Omdurman region where soldiers in many barracks refused to follow orders given by officers. A few days ago 300 Sudanese soldiers crossed the border into Chad. The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, which published those incidents, said that the Sudanese leadership, due to its distrust of its forces, has formed, on the advice of Washington and with its financial support, a mercenary army numbering 3,000 to carry out repressive acts against the popular movement which is increasing in strength.

According to the Arab press, more than 15,000 people have been arrested in Sudan to date, and that is only in the last few weeks. In the opinion of many Arab commentators, this shows the discontent of the Sudanese people with President Numayri's policy, who supported the Camp David accords which are hostile to the Arabs and opened the gates of his country to the U.S. militarists.

Sudan has become an instrument of U.S. policy, a policy of threats and interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, especially Libya. The discontent in the Sudanese Armed Forces is an expression of the unwillingness of the Sudanese soldiers to become an instrument of repression against their people and of war between brothers which is being prepared by Washington against Libya.

ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN TROOPS READY FOR 'BRIGHT STAR'

LD051416 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Nov, TASS -- With the object of further aggravating tension in the Middle East, the United States administration plans to stage big exercises of the United States Armed Forces on the territory of Egypt, Sudan and Somalia from November ninth to mid-December.

Landing troops from the so-called Rapid Deployment Force and Marines will be involved. Carrier-based and strategic planes are being sent to the area of the exercises and so are special air landing units.

These exercises were code-named "Bright Star" to give them a purely American appearance. In reality, however, Egyptian troops are also being involved and so will be Israeli Army units.

These exercises, staged by the Pentagon, are assessed in a number of Middle Eastern countries as provocative and designed to exert pressure on those Arab regimes that oppose the American diktat and the Camp David accords.

PRAVDA CITES MUBARAK CONTACTS WITH OPPOSITION

PM051421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "On Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak is taking steps to establish cooperation with the internal political opposition which criticized his predecessor's course. The press has announced a forthcoming meeting between the president and Kh. Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the National Progressive (left) Party. Earlier, Mubarak met with the leaders of two other opposition parties -- the Liberal Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

Receiving a group of American businessmen yesterday, the Egyptian president stated that the situation in the country "has returned to normal rapidly." In his words, this was possible because the assassination of As-Sadat was carried out by a "handful of extremists" without broad support.

Nonetheless, the number of people arrested since the killing of As-Sadat is increasing every day. The newspaper AL-AHRAM writes that the figure is now 650 people. For the first time the direct link between the participants in the assassination and Egyptian Muslim groupings has been officially admitted. In an interview for the West German weekly WELT AM SONNTAG, H. Mubarak said that the leader of the assassins, Sr Lt H. al-Islambuli, was a member of the Muslim Society of Repudiation and Renunciation.

It is also confirmed that the Muslim militants' plans were not confined to killing As-Sadat. As already reported in the press, the residence of Egypt's minister of the interior was shot at on 11 October. At the time, these reports were denied. However, now, citing the evidence of people arrested, the weekly MAY writes that such an attack was planned. More and more reports are appearing in the Egyptian newspapers to the effect that the actions of Muslim groupings were of the nature of a broad conspiracy with the purpose of seizing power in the country.

Alongside measures to "normalize the domestic situation," steps are being taken to continue the "Camp David process." An Egyptian delegation, including representatives of 40 ministries and state organizations, left for the south of the Sinai peninsula today. It will carry out an "inspection" of various installations which are to be handed over to the Egyptians after the final withdrawal of Israeli troops.

RPP: Repression, Opposition

LD052208 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The interior minister, Nabawi Isma'il, said at an Egyptian cabinet meeting that the number of detained members of Islamic organizations has reached 700 since the assassination of President as-Sadat on the 6th of last month.

However, political observers believe that this figure is an underestimate because, for instance, the Cairo AL-AKHBAR reported last Friday that 875 persons are in detention. Army officers, intellectuals, men of religion and public figures are being arrested in Egypt. The authorities are intensifying [word indistinct] They do not know from where the next blow will come.

However, a policy based on fear is a serious matter. Only a few weeks ago, in September, hundreds of people who showed displeasure with the regime or who aroused the slightest suspicion were arrested. What happened? The assassination of President as-Sadat was a tragic reacion to the tyranny which prevailed the country. Less than 1 week before the incident the well-known Egyptian writer, Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad, said in a statement to JEUNE AFRIQUE that stifling the opposition could open the way to the activation of secret terrorist actions [as heard] against which Egypt believed itself to be strongly immune. Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad realized that the blatant violation of democrated freedoms can drive desperate people to extremist actions without any alternative being open to them.

Today the Egyptian authorities are rushing to reassure their American protectors and to allege that the attempted uprising in Asyut and President as-Sadat's assassination was the work of a handful of isolated fanatics. But this is totally unconvincing. The people of Egypt cannot air their views freely and frankly. Nevertheless, their annoyance and true inclinations are projected despite all the weight of police repression.

The popular opposition in Egypt has two wings.

The leftwing is represented by the public forces which visualize close cooperation with the Arab countries in Egypt's future. What annoys these forces is the fact that foreign monopolies and the financial clique closely connected to the ruling regime have taken over the main positions in the country's economy. They are annoyed at the fact that the authorities have abandoned, [word indistinct] in most instances, the social, economic and political achievements realized during the era of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. It was against these very political forces that severe police blows were dealt, and several of their leaders are either in detention camps or abroad, but the reputation which they enjoy in Egyptian society is high and their influence is strong.

The second opposition wing is composed of those who opposed and continue to oppose the bourgeois reorganization of Egyptian society and its heritage, in order to preserve the traditional values of the people. The influence of Islam and of the organizations which work under the banner of Islam has been strong in these quarters for a long time. When the authorities confirmed the relative increasing economic growth, defending the political course which they are pursuing, representatives of the second wing of the opposition pointed out that the development of capitalism and the European influence on culture, which the regime hails, are being attained at the expense of more unemployment, poverty in the rural areas and a deterioration in the living standard. They point out that this is a tragedy for the people and that furthermore it is happening while the ruling elite, who betrayed Islam and the principles of Islam, are frantically becoming rich.

The Camp David collusion has provoked a dual reaction among these quarters. It was considered a betrayal of the Arab cause and a betrayal of Islam. It hurt religious feelings and national dignity. The government tried to attract support from certain organizations and currents which reflect the views of the traditional factions of society, but in the end they lost hope for any possibility of reaching a firm compromise solution with them and despite all circumstances decided to resort to force.

The future of Egypt and of the Middle East as a whole will be shaped simultaneously in a way different from that prior to recent events. Most of the political observers admit that the Camp David line has finally become dubious. The fact is that some link this with As-Sadat's departure from the political scene; he was one of the authors of this line. But the issue lies of course, not in the person of As-Sadat alone; what is more important is the great changes which have taken place in the tendencies of the Egyptian people themselves. It showed that the inactivity and indifference of the Egyptian people are an illusion. Those who try to build their policy on such a foundation do not take into consideration the violent shocks which the country has been experiencing in recent decades which have awakened the people's awareness.

What conclusions do the circles defining Egypt's policy draw from this? Only time will tell. The present leaders of the country are affirming to Was 'ngton their determination to continue on their past course, but it appears that American capitalism is not confident that the successors of Anwar as-Sadat will be able to do so.

IRAN'S PREMIER COMMENTS ON PALESTINE, IRAQ

PM060949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Speaking at the capital's university, Mir Hoseyn Musavi Musavi-Khamene'i, Iran's new prime minister declared that Iran is resolutely opposed to any attempted to reach a compromise on the Palestinian issue at the expense of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. The prime minister acknowledged that the continuing military operations with Iraq are creating grave problems for the Iranian economy. H. Musavi-Khamene'i warned representatives of the private sector against speculating in essential goods which could create wide discontent among the country's population. The Iranian Government, he said, will seek to coordinate various economic and social programs with a view to creating a planned economy. The role of planning and budget organs in Iran is being enchanced in this connection.

TIKHONOV SENDS GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN PREMIER

PM060959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA] a telegram which reads:

"Personally and on behalf of the Soviet Government I congratulate you, the DPRA Government and the DPRA's friendly people on the 27th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution. I express confidence that the multifaceted friendly relations between the USSR and the DPRA which have enjoyed new development since the recent official visit to the USSR of Dhadli Bendjedid, president of the DPRA and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, will continue to strengthen and expand for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria and in the interests of all progressive and peace-loving forces. Accept, Comrade Prime Minister, my best wishes for success and well-being to you and the friendly people of Algeria."

IRANIAN HOUSING OFFICIAL OBSERVES UZBEK SSR LIFE

PM051303 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Oct 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Uzbekistan's Guests"]

[Text] An Iranian delegation headed b y Mohammad Shabab-Gonabadi, minister of state for housing and urban development, is acquainting itself with life in Uzbekistan. The Iranian guests have received by M. T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

ACTIVITIES, DEPARTURE OF ANTIOCHENE CHURCH GROUP

LD021226 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov, TASS -- The official visit to the Soviet Union by Patriarch Ignatius the Fourth of Antioch and all the East and by the hierarchs and other clergymen accompanying him is over. They visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia.

At a press conference, Metropolitan Georges Khudrah of Mount Lebanon said that in the period of October 16 to November 2 the delegation visited, besides Moscow, Zagorsk and Leningrad, and made a tour of the country. The guests visited the temples, ecclesiastical educational establishments and attended divine services. In Georgia and Armenia they acquainted themselves with the life of the Georgian Orthodox Church and the Armenian Apostolic Church. The two patriarchs had repeated fraternal meetings.

The Antiochene Church delegation were received by Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council for Religious under the Council of Minister of the USSR.

Patriarch Pimen gave a reception in honor of the guests from the East. At the reception, Patriarch Pimen and Patriarch Ignatius exchanged speeches, pointing out deep satisfaction with the friendly inter-church contacts which have centuries-long history and which serve the cause of friendship and peace among the peoples.

A joint communique adopted on the results of the visit points out the readiness of the two churches to contribute in every way to the further development of friendly relations with the non-Christian world and the importance of participation of all the Orthodox churches in the establishment of a lasting and just peace on earth.

The delegation left Moscow for Bucharest today.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO USSR

Tours Kiev

PM060901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] TASS -- Wreaths were laid at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall on 31 October by Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee's Permanent Political Committee and Mozambique minister of national defense, who is currently in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Lt Gen A.J. Chipande left the same day for a tour of the country accompanied by Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense.

A.J. Chipande arrived in Kiev on 31 October. The visitor was met at Borispol Airport by Army General I.A. Gerasimov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District.

In the afternoon Lt Gen A.J. Chipande visited the Kiev higher military aviation engineering school.

Continues to Volgograd

PM051358 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party [FRELIMO] and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, continued his familiarization tour of the hero-city of Kiev on 1 November. He visited a military unit where he familiarized himself with the life and routine of Soviet servicemen and attended a tactical exercise.

The Mozambique guest saw the sights of the city of Kiev and its environs.

Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and Mozambique minister of national defense, who is touring the Soviet Union, arrived in the hero-city of Volgograd on 1 November where he was met by Col Gen V.K. Meretskov, commander of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District.

Lt Gen A.J. Chipande familiarized himself with the memorial to the heroes of the battle of Stalingrad and with other sights of the city.

The guest from the People's Republic of Mozambique was accompanied by Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister.

Radio Interview

LD051806 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Alberto Joaqium Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has ended his visit to the USSR where he has been staying at the invitation of the Soviet Government. In an interview with a Moscow radio reporter, Comrade Chipande answered several questions:

[Begin recording] [Question] At the end of your visit how do you view its results and the development of Soviet-Mozmabique relations? What are your impressions of the visit?

[Answer] First of all, we would like to thank the USSR Government for the opportunity afforded to us to visit its country and its army. We would also like to thank you for the very warm manner in which we were welcomed and for the affection accorded to us by the sister people of the USSR during our 5-day stay.

Your experiences will be useful and profitable for us. For socialism to materialize in our country, it is necessary to create basic and fundamental conditions in the economic, ideological, material, social,technical, scientific and cultural spheres. Toward this end we must not overlook the fact that the army has a fundamental role in shaping our society, which for many years experienced the oppression of a fascist colonial regime and which has been left with a legacy of illiteracy, ignorance, disease, famine and poverty.

[Question] During your visit to the USSR you learned through a news report of yet another South African military raid into Angola. How do you view such acts of the apartheid regime? In your view, to what would you attribute the South African Government's growing aggressiveness?

[Answer] It must be remembered that during the national liberation struggle the racist South African Government lent every support to the army of the Portuguese colonial government to prevent the Mozambique people from gaining their independence. On Portuguese colonialism's defeat in Mozambique, the racist Pretoria regime set out to support more intensely and aggressively the army of the illegal regime in southern Rhodesia headed by Ian Smith and Muzorewa, trying to impede the [word indistinct] of the Government of the young People's Republic of Mozambique by destroying economic complexes and other structures of various kinds, by massacring defenseless inhabitants, by bombing village communes and by commiting crimes and atrocities.

With Zimbabwe's independence, the racist South African regime stepped up the recruitment of mercenaries and intensified its aggressive and murderous activities by infiltrating armed and counterrevolutionary gangs into our country.

The current acts of aggression against the young independent and sovereign People's Republic of Angola are part of this same context. Today the main objective of the Pretoria regime, the instrument of imperialism in southern Africa, is to destabilize the frontline countries, to try to prevent them from creating their material and social bases necessary to meet the interests and aspirations of their peace-loving peoples, and to hinder our economic independence.

[Question] The South African Government is trying to block the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435. The United States is encouraging it. How does the People's Republic of Mozambique view these attempts?

[Answer] As far as the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is concerned, the only solution to the just struggle of the Namibian people is the implementation of UN Resolution No 435. The attacks which the racist South African regime is perpetrating against the People's Republic of Angola are yet another maneuver by the imperialists to divert the world's attention from the just struggle of the Namibian people, thus trying to gain time to delay the independence of that country and of those sister people. The racist South African regime wants to halt the [word indistinct] with their (?hands). The resolve of a people cannot be halted with manipulations. Whatever they become, Namibia will be independent. For Mozambique only a Namibia led by the South-West Africa People's Organization is just.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES HAIG 'SLANDERS' AGAINST CUBA

PM051647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 81 p 5

[TASS report: "In a Threatening Tone"]

[Text] Havana, 2 Nov -- the United States is stepping up its dangerous, provocative machinations in the Caribbean. U.S. Secretary of State Haig has given new impetus to the hostile campaign against the first socialist state in the Americas. Speaking in the State Department, the leader of the foreign policy department once again made slanderous attacks on the island of freedom, which is engaged in peaceful, creative labor. He tried to use unsubstantiated accusations to the effect that the Cubans are stepping up "interventionist subversive and terrorist activity in the Western Hemisphere" as a cover for U.S. subversive activity against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and a number of other countries.

The secretary of state declared in a threatening tone that Washington has just completed a review of its course with regard to Cuba. Radio propaganda against the island has apparently already been stepped up within the framework of that new course.

The U.S. Department of Justice has in essence given the "go-ahead" for training counter-revolutionary Cuban and Nicaraguan rabble in special camps in Florida for the invasion of Cuba and Nicaragua.

In the Caribbean Sea, which American imperialism regards as its own "inland lake," attack forces of the U.S. Navy are constantly on the move. The large-scale "Ocean Venture-81" maneuvers were recently held here, with the participation of 17,000 American soldiers, dozens of warships and more than 100 aircraft.

In accordance with its aggressive designs Washington is knocking together a military bloc consisting of the most reactionary pro-American regimes -- El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras -- and increasing weapons deliveries to its puppets for the struggle against the increasingly extensive Latin American movement for freedom and true independence. All this is being done on the false pretext of the need to "neutralize the threat from Cuba."

Latin America is indeed threatened by danger from outside, and that danger comes from the United States itself, the Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE notes in this connection. Over many years the policy implemented by that country toward the Latin American peoples has been based on violence and blackmail, exploitation and the flagrant flouting of the elementary principles of international law.

Today Secretary of State Haig stated that the United States intends to "adopt actions against Cuba," calling this a new policy toward our country, the newspaper writes. What is "new" about this policy? About a policy of blockade and economic, diplomatic and armed aggression?

In recent months a new plot has been quite openly under preparation by American imperialism, which is trying to create the conditions for aggression against our motherland and for military intervention in Central America, the newspaper GRANMA writes in an editorial today.

U.S. PLANS INTERVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA

LD051634 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 5 Nov TASS -- The United States is planning to have recourse to direct military interference in El Salvador to rescue the dictatorial regime of the military junta. Quoting White House sources, the New York TIMES writes that in the opinion of the Reagan administration the United States should without delay take "resolute actions" in order to try for the last time to keep the junta regime in power. One of the versions of such "actions", which are presently discussed in the White House, the newspaper points out, is a "possible military action" by the USA in El Salvador, in other words U.S. military intervention in that Central American country.

The participation of U.S. troops in the civil war in El Salvador is advocated in particular by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, writes the New York TIMES. Washington has already drawn up a plan for the suppression of the national liberation struggle of the Salvadorean people and simultaneously of U.S. military interference in other countries of the region. The point at issue in this case are Cuba and Nicaragua, which are an obstacle to the administration in the pursuance of its aggressive policy in Latin America.

Washington's plans provide for staging a complete blockade of Cuba through sending to its coasts of a U.S. naval force and Air Force. The U.S. administration is planning punitive measures against American companies having any trade and economic ties with the island. Simultaneously the possibility is not excluded of an invasion of Cuba with the participation of both U.S. troops and the armed forces of the Latin American states, where in power are reactionary, pro-American regimes. According to officials, the New York TIMES reports, the highest level contacts have been already established with the governments of some of these countries to discuss their participation in the military operations against Cuba. As follows from the article, similar sanctions, including military ones, can be used also against Nicaragua.

But, the newspaper stresses, some people in Washington still fear that U.S. military actions in Central America, will touch off a storm of protests world-wide and further undermine the positions of the Reagan administration.

TIKHONOV GREETS ANTIGUAN PREMIER V.C. BIRD

PM060907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Untitled Tikhonov message to Antiguan Premier Vere C. Bird]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Vere C. Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda.

On the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of the state of Antigua and Barbuda accept, Mr Prime Minister, my sincere congratulations and wishes for well-being and success to your country's people on the path of independent national development.

The Soviet Government, invariably guided in relations with other states by the principles of equality and mutal respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, hereby announces its recognition of Antigua and Barbuda as an independent and sovereign state and expresses readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA VIEWS NATURE, ROLE OF COMMUNIST IDEALS

PM051225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 81 pp 2-3

["The Educative Force of Communist Ideals" Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof V. Ivanov article under the rubric " Questions of Theory"]

[Text] Leningrad -- The fashioning of the new man is one of the most complex and increasingly important tasks being tackled by the Leninist party. "The further we advance along the path of communist building, the stronger our economy becomes and the more prosperous people's lives become, the more significance is assumed by the tasks of people's sociopolitical, cultural, moral and aesthetic education. Gaps between material and spiritual development must not be allowed to occur -- this would threaten many disasters," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, noting the urgent need to raise the quality of ideological work in conditions of mature socialism.

The ideals of communism play a special role among the arsenal of means of education. The degree to which they are assimilated by the masses to a large extent determines the formation of a spiritually whole personality, the further strengthening of the unity of interests of man and society and the assertion of collectivist principles in all spheres of our life.

1

The philosophical tradition -- since the time of Plato, who was the first to advance the concept of the ideal as perfection -- has customarily counterposed the ideal to real life: the unchanging beautiful "world of ideas" to the changeable and base world of reality; "the heavenly kingdom," as the religious ideal, to the "bad and sinful world..." It was in precisely the same way -- as a distant dream -- that opportunists in the workers movement tried to interpret the ideal of communism back at the end of the last century. This is precisely how Bernstein's formula originated: "The progression is everything, the goal nothing." According to this formula, the communist ideals related to the world of abstract spiritual values and were portrayed as something like lights glimmering in the distance -- you could strive toward them, improving society's life to a certain extent, the argument ran, but it was impossible to embody them in reality. From this concept it is but a step to proclaiming Marxism to be the "religion of the 20th century," which is what bourgeois catholic critics of our world outlook have done. In other words, the qualities of that "elevating deception," which leads people away from real life, were ascribed to the communist ideal.

The fact is, however, that the founders of the scientific world outlook had already fully put paid to these kinds of "ideals" in "the German ideology" and the "Communist Manifesto." The ideal in Marxism represents, as it were, the result of implementing scientifically conceived revolutionary and creative tasks dictated to the proletarian class by material reality. The difference between the utopian and the communist ideals is determined precisely by the attitude to real conditions. "Ever since the capitalist mode of production appeared on the historical scene," F. Engels wrote in "Anti-Duehring," "the takeover by society of all the means of production has often been seen as a more or less nebulous future ideal both by individuals and by whole sects. But it has become possible, become a historical necessity, only when the material conditions for implementing it have proved to be present. As with any other social progress, it becomes feasible not in consequence of a consciousness that the existence of classes runs counter to justice, equality and so forth, not in consequence of an empty wish to abolish classes, but by virtue of certain new economic conditions" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 20, p 292). Communist ideals not only embody the working masses' dream of social justice and freedom, but are also based on knowledge of the objective laws of the struggle for those goals.

The organic combination within the communist ideal of scientific validity and a revolutionary-transforming and practical aspiration determines its real force. "Marx's teaching," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is all-powerful because it is correct" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 23, p 43).

The communist ideal, in the broadest sense of the concept, is thus a concentrated expression of the ideas of the law-governed historical development of human society, of the change in socioeconomic formations, of the ideas of socialist revolution, which puts an end to the exploitation of man by man and to the existence of antagonistic classes and is the start of the leap from the realm of necessity into the realm of freedom.

The combination of scientific socialism with the workers movement transformed the communist ideals into a powerful material force for the revolutionary transformation of society. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the building of a new society have created favorable material, sociopolitical and cultural conditions for the consistent assertion of the ideals of communism in the Soviet land. In the period of mature socialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, it can be claimed with every justification that the "famous words of the 'Communist Manifesto' -- 'the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all' -- have become virtually the basic principle of our state."

2

The developed socialist society is a society of working people. Voluntary and conscientious work, distinguished by high quality and efficiency, is accepted in our country as one of the main criteria of human worth. Our commitment to communist ideals is displayed today primarily in work for the good of the people, in work aimed at strengthening and developing collectivist relations. The adoption of intensive counterplans, the completion of annual targets by the October holidays, shock vigils and pledges to mark important events of the year, patriotic initiatives engendered by the creativity of the people's massess -- these are all diverse testimony to the desire of millions to embody communist ideals in the life of Soviet society.

It is precisely work and practical participation in building a new society that produce an understanding of the aims of communism -- only to the extent that a person sees his activity as a contribution to the common cause. In other words, communist ideals must be the real and effective motive force of the citizen's work and behavior which determines his life's course. Only when the purpose of a man's life and his thoughts and feelings are illuminated and cemented by higher promptings is he in the full sense of the word a creator of communism.

For the sake of the triumph of the great ideals of communism, many generations of fighters for a bright future fought on the barricades, repulsed the onslaught of internal counter-revolution and foreign intervention and overcame severe privation and unprecedented difficulties. Maximum concentration of effort was required in the revolutionary battles against autocracy, in the struggle for the victory of Great October and during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. The difficulties of those days were boundless but the situation was abundantly clear: these circumstances themselves spotlighted man.

The society of mature socialism, which is now developing on its own basis, is typified by a marked increase in working people's material and cultural well-being. Young people today embark on life in incomparably better conditions than their fathers and grandfathers enjoyed. Our society offers everyone very broad opportunities for using his powers and abilities. The prospects and preconditions are thereby created for a more active struggle to implement communist ideals and for an increase in their effectiveness -- after all, everything which has been achieved, everything which society has at its disposal is to a large extent the result precisely of the masses' loyalty to our ideals.

But does the building of a developed socialist society mean that the ideals will now begin to operate automatically and that the tasks of the struggle to implement them are over? No, these tasks have by no means been dropped from the agenda, although the conditions of the struggle to assert communist ideals and the forms and the keeness of this struggle have changed. We know, for example, that the increase in material potential may in certain conditions produce throwbacks to a petty bourgeois mentality, "acquisitiveness" [veshchizm] and an unspiritual desire for comfort. The breadth of choice of paths in life may lead the spiritually unstable person to lose his perspective and replace it with immediate utilitarian pragmatic life goals.

Yes, our society has become richer and man has gained an unprecedented diversity of opportunities to realize his intentions. But both the nature of these intentions and the choice of ways to implement them have been, are and will be connected with the individual's general ideological and psychological guidelines and with the goals which he considers to be preferable, and thus with the ideals against which he tests his guidelines and goals. Therefore the expansion of choice cannot fail to lead to an increase in the role of the ideals by which people are guided in their practical activity. Ideals are thus an important factor making for the growth of the diligence and conscious discipline and self-discipline of every member of the collective.

The socialist way of life, the absence of unemployment and poverty and firm confidence in the future are the foundations of the optimism and sense of dignity of Soviet man, who is strongly aware that society needs him, that he forges his personal happiness and the people's, or, to use V.I. Lenin's words, that he is the creator of new forms of communal life. He understands his high destiny and his ideals are firmly fused with knowledge and practical action. In our society there is every opportunity for this fusion to constantly strengthen. Therefore the gap is all the more striking between the selfless service of the ideals of communism, devotion to social duty and creative and inspired work of the majority of Soviet people and the behavior characteristic of a section of them, which as a rule is rooted in the past. Rudeness, self-interest, callousness, a predatory consumerist attitude to public property and a egoistically calculating or boorishly contemptuous attitude to other people run directly counter to communist ideals. Those are the sort of motive forces that underlie parasitism, grabbing, protectionism, bribetaking, speculation in "goods in short supply" and the making of "under-the-counter" income via theft and various machinations. Modern philistinism has many faces but its essence was accurately defined in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress -- "To Give Less and Grab More From the State."

Our propaganda sometimes makes soothing noises to the effect that such people are few and far between and that these are isolated cases. But are we not deluding ourselves here? After all, the point is certainly not the number of people or of particular cases, or even the direct material damage inflicted on society by theft, absenteeism, drunkenness and bureaucratic attitudes. It is the moral damage that is the most harmful and the most significant. When people talk of the force of example, it must be remembered that not only positive but also negative examples have an "educative" force. The parasite, the drunkard, the grabber and the hooligan by their "living example" corrupt those with them and near them and contrive to pit their own "ideals" and their own norms of life against the nobility and purity of our ideals.

This is why an active and uncompromising struggle against all grotesque phenomena still extant in our society, against the discrepancy between word and deed, between what is and what should be, against any violations of socialist order and against defects and survivals of the past is a struggle to assert our ideals, the ideals of communism. It is especially important to arm the rising generation with communist ideals and transform its enthusiasm for their romantic and heroic aspects into inner convictions and into a desire to assert them in all its deeds and acts.

3

The life of a real socialist society at any stage of its development is not the unclouded idyll which utopian socialists loved to portray when they looked to the future. Even today the new emerges and grows stronger in an acute and sometimes agonizing struggle against the old and obsolescent, which is quite tenacious and vital nevertheless. The operation of this natural law can be seen especially clearly in notions of the ideal in the sphere of morals and in the whole complex intertwining of human relations. That is, in the sphere where man forms and consolidates a definite view of the world and of his place in it and formulates a line of behavior.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted that the success of education is only ensured when it rests on the firm foundation of socioeconomic policy.

The political and economic development of society creates the necessary conditions for fashioning the new man. However, the success and effectiveness of education are also determined to a large extent by other factors, ranging from the quality of specialists' training and the increase in the effectiveness of public opinion, to the integrated system of moral principles and the organic unity of policy, law and morality characteristic of the society of mature socialism. The need to constantly strengthen the interconnection between the objective conditions and the subjective factors of communist education is currently causing a further heightening in the demands made on the whole system of communist education.

Today, under conditions of the general increase in Soviet people's education and culture, it is particularly important that the propagandist's word be specific, prompt and cogent and that all means of propaganda and agitation be vivid, purposeful, organically connected with urgent practical tasks and effective. Lenin's instruction that our strength lies in truth, in how honestly and boldly communists speak the truth, however unpleasant it may be, remains completely topical. To expose the urgent problems and difficulties arising at a certain stage, to analyze them correctly and to outline the right ways to solve and overcome them is the immutable rule of the Communist Party, whether it is a question of international events or of economic problems, of shortcomings in the system of tuition or tasks of people's education. The strength of communist ideals is that they are based on reality and are inseparably linked with everyday life, with the work and the struggle of the multimillion-strong masses.

Success in ideological and political education work is achieved wherever and whenever education is transformed into self-education and is combined with personal efforts and the person's own wish to become better, to "overcome himself." This is noted in the 26th CPSU Congress materials: "We have great material and spiritual potential for the increasingly full development of the individual and we will continue to build up that potential. But at the same time it is important that everyone know how to make sensible use of it. In the final analysis this depends on what the individual's interests and needs are."

Arouse interest in spiritual growth and self-education. Promote the formulation of self-critical appraisals of the results of one's activity and the formation of a sense of personal dignity. "Bring down to earth" but do not "ground" the ideals of communism -- that is, do not diminish them in a pragmatic utilitarian spirit and portray the solving of any immediate task as an embodiment of the ideals of communism, but show how shock work and the improvement of efficiency and quality today ensure an increase in the economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential of the country and how the efforts of each person condition the real movement of society toward the communist future.

To help to understand the ideological and social motive forces of individual labor activity, self-education, spiritual growth and the desire to overcome infantilism, lack of responsibility and indulgence toward ones own weaknesses is to help a person to shape a real character and an active life stance.

The individual approach comes to the forefront here as the necessary condition for the successful shaping of personally important qualities. Without this, without constant attention -- in action not words -- toward every emerging individual and without concrete concern for man, talk of ideals and the need to assert them may sound hollow. Everyone must see and feel the connection between ideals and his own life, work and perception of the world. The other extreme is also dangerous -- the negation of ideals under the guise of a struggle against "fine words" and attempts to reduce the purpose and meaning of human life just to petty tasks and narrow practicality. However important the external conditions and however diverse the external props, in order to shape the qualities of an active builder of communism people, and especially young people, must also possess the inner spiritual strength to provide a firm foundation for their individuality and to ensure a kind of immunity against penetration of our world by the petty bourgeois mentality, unspirituality, ideological indifference and philistine views.

This strength lies only in consciously worked-out ideological and moral convictions that are tempered daily in working social activity -- without them a socially positive, active life stance cannot be formed. There can only be one heart and linchpin of this stance for the person who is creating the new world -- the great ideals of communism.

SARATOV INSTITUTE CHEMICALS EXPLOSION REPORTED

PM051559 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 October publishes on page 2 under the headline "Explosion" a 1,700-word correspondent V. Zlobin report in answer to a reader's letter. The item begins:

"'When I was on an assignment in Saratov, I heard various rumors about an explosion at a scientific establishment. The cause was apparently underground gas which had accumulated in a cellar. The rumors reached Penza and acquired strange details. You don't know what to believe....' [Signed] G. Kirillina, worker at the Penzkompressormash plant.

"The explosion in the cellar was of such force that ferroconcrete could not withstand it. Ceiling girders weighing many tons, torn from their sockets, together with the floor and contents of first-floor office premises, exploded beneath the ceiling....

"This happened in downtown Saratov, at the Rural Hygiene Scientific Research Institute. The director of the research institute died in his office as a result of the explosion. The chemical reagents store chief was injured.

"Firemen, hurrying to the scene on receiving the alarm signal, prevented a further disaster and fought the flames which had gripped the lower part of the building for nearly 2 hours. The sparing words of the report on the fire note: The cause was an explosion of chemical reagents in the institute cellar. The estimated damage was R6,500 (it later turned out to be R19,500 -- V.Z.). The person indirectly responsible was the director of the research institute, who permitted a chemical reagents store to be located in the institute cellar."

Describing the institute as the "only one of its kind under the RSFSR Ministry of Health," and noting its role in developing work safety recommencations, Zlobin goes on to discuss the explosion's causes in more detail, describing the cellar conditions and the chemicals stored there, although not actually naming them, and quoting accounts given by those concerned in the events leading up to the accident. He concludes:

"The tragedy at the research institute was the result of flagrant irresponsibility on the part of many officials. Can the city's party, Soviet and economic organs learn their lesson from what happened? We hope that they will do so without fail."

REPORT ON LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM051511 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Oct 81 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 20 October a plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee was held in Riga. The plenum discussed the question "on the tasks of the republic's party organization in further improving party organization work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The following took part in the debate on the report: Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom; G.V. Bagnovets, first secretary of Daugavpils Gorkom; F.A. Kornelius, party committee secretary of the V.I. Lenin Vef production association; A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of Liyepaya Gorkom; V.A. Magdeburgere, milkmaid at the Sigulda scientific research farm, Rizhskiy Rayon; R.V. Kavinskiy, chairman of the Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Preylskiy Rayon; M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee; G. Ya. Lauberte, boiler house machine operator at the Ventspils No 7 ferroconcrete structures plant; K.K. Rutenberg, first secretary of Taisinskiy Raykom; and A.P. Rubiks, first secretary of Leningradskiy Raykom, Riga.

A.E. Voss delivered a closing speech.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

V.N. Konovalov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector, took part in the work of the plenum and gave a speech.

CHAIRMAN NAMED FOR AZERBAIJAN STATE COMMITTEE

WA050100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 28 October published on page 1 a 50-word report on a decree by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointing Alisha Isa ogly Mustafayev chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products. The decree was signed in Baku on 27 October by I. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TRUD DENIES CHURCH SUPPORT OF RUSSIAN ART

PM051005 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 21 October publishes on page 3 under the rubric "On Atheistic Themes" and the headline "Thanks to or Despite the Church?" a 1,600-word article by historian A. Shamaro replying to a reader's letter asking how the church's support for old Russian art can be reconciled with its "distorted" conception of the world. Shamaro denies that the church has ever been a patron of art, since it "never regarded icons or frescoes as works of art" but only as a tool of religious propaganda. The clergy, he continues, had no concern for conserving icons but allowed them to be defaced and painted over, even in the case of works now acknowledged as masterpieces. The Russian icon, he argues, "was discovered at the end of the last century and the beginning of this century -- and not by churchmen but by artists and art historians." The same holds true of church architecture, he says, concluding that ignorance of these facts leads to "the idealization of the role of the Orthodox church in the development of old Russian art and the fate of its outstanding creations."

DANISH PAPER REPORTS LITHUANIAN BUS STRIKE

WA051930 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Oct 81 part 1 p 5

[Article by Jens Thomsen]

[Text] Lithuania may become the next country in the East bloc in which the working class rises against the political system and forms its own independent labor union, as in Poland. With its 3 million inhabitants, of which fewer than 1 percent are convinced communists, the preconditions are present for a freedom struggle, says the Lithuanian author Thomas Venclova, who now belongs to the exclusive club of 27 members, all of whom have had their Soviet citizenship taken away while abroad.

Tomas Venclova, who has been an active member of the human rights movement in Lithuania and in the Soviet Union and continues to represent the Lithuanian Helsinki group, yesterday came to Denmark as the guest of the International Sakharov Committee. The visit is occasioned by the so-called Lithuanian Cultural Week in Copenhagen arranged by the Denmark-Soviet Union Friendship Society.

Tomas Venclova thinks that the Lithuanian cultural affair in Denmark can be directly harmful to the cultural life in Lithuania, because, for example, it contributes to the legalizing of a system which is hated in his homeland.

The Lithuanian population has followed with interest the events in Poland in recent years. The Polish telecasts can be seen in Lithuania, and Radio Liberty keeps the Lithuanian people informed on events in the neighbor country. A strike has already been experienced. It was the bus drivers in Siaulai who stopped work. Fear of a Polish situation led to the authorities' almost immediately giving in to the demands in order to end the conflict.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN 5 NOV

Kirilenko, Gromyko, Others

LD051406 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a ceremony in the Kremlin today.

Addressing Andrey Kirilenko, Leonid Brezhnev said: "It gives me great pleasure to present you today with the Order of the October Revolution, which you were awarded in recognition of services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of your 75th birthday."

"This year has witnessed significant dates for you: The 75th birthday and 50 years membership in the party."

"You have a wealth of experience embracing problems of industry and agriculture, peacetime and wartime conditions."

"We know you as an energetic worker who knows production and the economy, the cares and aspirations of the working people, selflessly devoted to the ideals of our Leninist party."

Andrey Kirilenko said in reply: "The busiest period in my life has been activity in the harmonious closely-knit collective of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by you, dear Leonid Ilich. You enjoy the greatest confidence and affection of the broad masses of the people both inside the country and abroad for selfless service to the cause of the Leninist party, for your consistent and tireless struggle for world peace."

Those present warmly congratulated Andrey Kirilenko and wished him further successful work for the good of the homeland.

Leonid Brezhnev next presented the badge "50 Years of Membership in the CPSU" to Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Vasily Kuznetsov and Boris Ponomarev.

Kulikov, Garbuzov, Others

LD052130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] In the Kremlin today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, handed out state awards to heads of a number of ministries and departments. Addressing the award winners Leonid Brezhnev remarked that he makes the high awards of the motherland to a group of honored workers of our state, whom he knows well and respects with satisfaction. Further on he said:

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his great contribution in the construction of the USSR Armed Forces, for his able leadership of the troops, for his personal courage and valor shown during the Great Fatherland War and on the occasion of his 60th birthday has been awarded to Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union. Comrade Kulikov is the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. We all wish him success in this responsible work.

USSR Minister of Finance Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov is awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his great services to the Soviet state and on his 70th birthday. We wish further success to our leading financial expert in his difficult work, which is important for the people.

The following comrades are awarded the Order of Lenin: Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, the USSR deputy minister of health, for his contribution to the development of the people's health and medicine in the past 5-year plan. I will add that Yevgeniy Ivanovich is not only a great specialist and organizer of the people's health service, but also an active public figure, a fighter for peace, which in our times is also significant.

Sergey Stepanovich (Pakhomov), an employee at the World Economics and International Relations Institute is being awarded for his many years of work in military-political, scientific and social activity. Aleksey Nikolayevich Kopenkin, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Awards Department, for his great services in the great fatherland war and for long years of conscientious work in the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his 70th birthday receives the Order of Red Banner. Comrades (Pakhomov) and Kopenkin were my comrades in the hot battles during the war and it is a pleasure for me to hand them the awards they have won today.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev heartily congratulated the award winners and wished them good health and further successes. The award winners expressed hearty gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high evaluation of their activity and swore that they would continue to serve loyally their own party and the Soviet people.

Present in the room were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades, who warmly congratulated the award winners and wished them further fruitful work.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES MEETING IN KUTAISI

LD052204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Summary] A majestic memorial dedicated to the memory of the Kutaisi people who gave up their lives for the Soviet homeland during the Great Patriotic War was unveiled in Kutaisi. "The festive meeting devoted to the unveiling of the memorial, was addressed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee."